

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

VOL. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

NO. 21.

Wood's Commercial College,
311 EAST CAPITOL STREET,
Washington, D. C.
Established 1885 and heartily endorsed
by its students.

SUMMER SESSION.

Now is a good time to commence. New
classes formed every Monday.

Proposition No. 1.

Complete Course in Shorthand Type-
writing, \$50. (This will entitle a per-
son to instruction, day or evening, until
proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 2.

Complete Course in Book-keeping and
English, \$50. (This will entitle a per-
son to instruction, day or evening, until
proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 3.

Complete Course in Shorthand, Type-
writing, Book-keeping, and any other
subject the pupil may select, \$65. (This
will entitle a person to instruction, day
or evening, until proficient and position
is secured.)

Proposition No. 4.

Complete Course of instruction in
Typewriting, \$10. (This will entitle a
person to instruction, day or evening,
until proficient.)

Proposition No. 5.

Complete Course for Government Posi-
tion, Civil Service or Census, \$10. (This
will entitle a person to instruction, day
or evening, until prepared to pass the
examination.)

Proposition No. 6.

Complete Course in English Branches,
\$50. (This will entitle a person to in-
struction, day or evening until pro-
ficient.)

Proposition No. 7.

Preparation for College, including
Latin, Greek, English and Mathematics.
Private lessons or class instructions.
Apply for rates.)

Proposition No. 8.

Instructions during May, June, July,
August. Day sessions, \$20; three months,
\$15. Evening sessions, \$12; three months,
\$10.

Proposition No. 9.

Private and class instructions to coach
public school pupils so they can enter
next grade; three months, \$10; one
month, \$4.

The rates given are for cash, but satis-
factory arrangements may be made to
pay in installments.

WOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Gentlemen:
I am indeed glad that I took the course
in Stenography and Typewriting in your
institution. After having attended five
months, I could write one hundred words
per minute.

I think all who conscientiously pursue
their studies under your guidance will,
in a short while, become thoroughly
equipped stenographers.

I can certainly recommend Wood's
Commercial College.

Very sincerely,
JANIE H. ETHERIDGE.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1899.

PROF. WOOD:
Am delighted with your method of
training pupils in the Civil Service
Course.

As a teacher of Book-keeping you
cannot be excelled; under your in-
struction it becomes an intensely interest-
ing study instead of a "dry bug-bear of
accounts."

For a good, practical business educa-
tion, one must go to Wood's Commercial
College.

Wishing you unbounded success, I am,
Yours truly,
CLARA HARRIETT JONES.
1012 I St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

To whom it may concern:

I advise all persons who have any idea
of attending a business college to take a
course at Wood's Commercial College,
on account of its quick and easy systems
in shorthand and type-writing and also
its experienced teachers. I was a pupil
of this College for five months in the
Shorthand Department, when I was
offered a situation as Court Reporter in
West Virginia, and it was through this
College that I was successful in my
work. I think that any student ought to
complete a course at this College in five
or six months, and with a great deal of
study and effort in much less time. The
Professor is very successful in obtaining
positions for his students and often gets
the best places a stenographer can hold.
I also consider it the best business col-
lege in Washington and one of the best
in the United States, if not the best.

JOHN WALKER FENTON.
June 1, 1899.

END OF CONGRESS.

INTERESTING CLOSING SCENES IN
BOTH HOUSES.

THE NAVAL BILL IS PASSED

Closing Scenes in Both Chambers—Senators Were Grave and Dignified, Much More So Than Usual, But Congressmen Joined in a Revel of Song and Merry-making.

Washington, (Special.)—Congress ad-
journed at five o'clock Thursday, a little
more than a day behind schedule time. The
fault of the delay rested with Mr. Cannon,
the chairman of the Appropriations Com-
mittee. In his stern determination that the
Navy Department should not supersede the
Coast and Geodetic Survey in the work fixed
by law for that bureau, Mr. Cannon fought
the Naval Affairs Committee and the Naval
Supply bill so vigorously that its representa-
tives were removed in disgrace from all
further conference with the Senate Naval
Committee, and Mr. Cannon and two asso-
ciates from the Appropriations Committee
substituted.

The House by a vote of 118 to 96 refused
to uphold Mr. Cannon, who then turned the
bill back to the Naval Committee, from
whose hands it had been taken.

Mr. Foss laughed like a happy child at the
turn of events. Under his direction the
House then hastened to surrender on every
point of contention between the two bodies,
and at three o'clock the Speaker announced
that every appropriation bill had now
passed.

It was now only necessary to kill time
enough to permit the printers at the Govern-
ment Printing Office to set up the naval bill,
print one copy and hurry it back to the Cap-
itol, where the Speaker of the House, the
Acting President of the Senate, and the
President of the United States would sign in
the order named. The resolution for final
adjournment called forth a division, Mr.
Sulzer attempting to put the Republicans on
record by making them vote down his pro-
position, that final adjournment be post-
poned until the Senate had acted on the
Anti-Trust bill recently passed by the House.

But the members were too eager to go
home, and the adjournment resolutions were
adopted by 115 to 73. As the roll proceeded
some anxiety seized the leaders, for it seemed
unlikely that a quorum would vote. The
resolution for final adjournment must be
adopted by a quorum, unlike all other mo-
tions for temporary adjournment. It was
certain that Mr. Sulzer would avail himself
of this parliamentary advantage, and mes-
sengers went skurrying all over the huge
Capitol bringing in absentees from the cafes
at both ends of the building and breaking
up little parties in committee rooms. As it
was, the resolution was adopted by a safe
majority.

With final adjournment only a matter of
less than an hour, the House lapsed into
boyish pranks. Mr. Henderson, seeing the
mind of the members, suggested the prop-
riety of a recess until ten minutes before
five, and the motion was promptly adopted.
Then for nearly an hour the House of Rep-
resentatives converted itself into a huge
social club. Mr. Denny led the House in
singing "Star-Spangled Banner." Here a
fine bit of patriotism showed itself.

The galleries were crowded, but as the
first strains of the nation's hymn were heard
every man, woman and child arose and
joined in the chorus, until the mighty sounds
rolled through the building to the Senate
end.

But the enthusiasm evoked was not to be
compared with the remarkable demonstration
which followed when, in a clear, ring-
ing tenor Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts,
started the national anthem with the inspir-
ing words, "Through the dawn's early
light." In an instant all the men, women
and children in the gallery were on their
feet joining in the singing.

The House spent the last ten minutes of
the session listening to a long list of pension
bills to which Mr. McKinley had applied his
signature just in time to save the benefi-
ciaries.

There remained, then, only the announce-
ment from Mr. Payne, the leader of the
House, that a committee of the House and
the Senate, having waited on the President
to learn if he had further business for Con-
gress, had been notified that he had no fur-
ther message to send.

The hands of the clock approached the
hour as Mr. Henderson arose and addressed
the House briefly.

He congratulated the members on the
work done by them in the session about to
close, and thanked them for their thought-
fulness and their courtesy. In the heat of
debate, in their earnestness as legislators, in
their zeal as partisans, none had ever fallen
below the dignity of true men, a sentiment
which won the heartiest applause. Then as
he brought down the gavel and declared the
House adjourned sine die, the House again
cheered him to the echo.

The Senate spent the whole day awaiting
the surrender of the House on the contested
points in the Naval bill. It met from time
to time to take a fresh recess. At odd inter-
vals there was an executive session, lasting
only one or two minutes, just long enough
to confirm some late appointment. Most of
the time the senators spent visiting each
other in little groups, exchanging hospitable
welcome and discussing plans for the summer.

RUSSIANS ATTACK BOXERS.

Great Foreign Naval Force in Chinese
Waters—Preparations for Demon-
stration.

London, (By Cable).—Dispatches from
China state that there are now twenty-six
foreign warships anchored off the Taku
flats.

It is reported that the Russian forces have
attacked the Boxers. Additional Russian
troops have arrived at Tien Tsin. A detach-
ment of Austrian marines have also arrived
at that place.

A Daily Mail telegram says Japan is con-
cerned over the situation in Korea, where
the government of Seoul, backed, it is be-
lieved, by Russia, has tortured and executed
political refugees for whose safety Japan has
expressly stipulated.

Serious developments are said to be possi-
ble in consequence. The Pekin correspond-
ent of the Times states that the American
missionary conference has sent a cablegram
to Washington appealing for protection and
declaring that the missionaries at Pao Ting
Fu and other places are in extreme danger
and that chapels have everywhere been
burned and hundreds of native Christians
massacred.

The German gunboat Illis has arrived at
Tien Tsin and the large protected cruiser
Hertha, bearing the commander of the far
Asiatic squadron, Rear Admiral Bendemann,
has arrived at Che Foo.

It is officially announced that Admiral
Bendemann has been instructed, jointly with
the German minister in Pekin, Baron Von
Ketteler, to effect an understanding with the
chiefs of the squadrons of the other powers
regarding the further protection of the
whites.

Two more German cruisers have sailed
from Kioa Chou for Taku with marines for
Tien Tsin. Two French cruisers, carrying
a large force of marines, have just arrived.
By concerted action a large and formid-
able force with naval guns can be landed at
a moment's notice and hurried on to Tien
Tsin.

The Chinese authorities refused to allow
the British reinforcements to start from Tien
Tsin for Pekin by railroad, although the
British offered to repair the lines. This is
another illustration of the connivance of the
Empress Dowager and the government offi-
cials with the leaders of the anti-foreign
movement.

VERDICT IN RIDDICK CASE.

Prisoner's Counsel Apparently Satisfied
With the Verdict.

Lawrenceville, Va., (Special).—"We, the
jury, find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter,
and ascertain his punishment at three
years in the state penitentiary," was the ver-
dict reached by the jury in the case of Rev.
J. E. Roane Riddick, tried for the murder of
Dr. W. H. Temple.

When at ten o'clock the jury had not
agreed, Mr. Davis, for the defense, sug-
gested a compromise verdict of manslaughter.
"I do not want to force any man's con-
science," he said, "but as this is not a mat-
ter of fact, but of opinion, I suggest a com-
promise."

Commonwealth's Attorney Buford did not
think the jury should be kept together any
longer than was necessary to ascertain that,
upon full discussion and comparison of their
views, they were unable to agree. He con-
tended that if the prisoner was not insane,
he was guilty of murder in the first degree.
The jury retired to their room again, and in
a few moments returned with the verdict.

The minister's face was a study when the
verdict was read to him. He was visibly
moved, and closely eyed each juror. As the
clerk read Mr. Davis repeated the words in
the ear trumpet of the prisoner. He was
much affected, and could scarcely control
his emotion. Mr. Davis moved that the
court act on the verdict as being contrary
to the law and evidence. He said the motion
was merely a formal one and he did not
think he would insist on it, but wished to
consult the other attorneys, and asked that
the court be adjourned till the 19th, which
was done.

Riddick told his counsel that he left the
question of an appeal entirely in their hands.
There will hardly be an appeal. Riddick
will be taken to the penitentiary in a few
days. If he proves to be insane he will be
sent to an asylum.

Foreman Short said that until eleven
o'clock the jury stood six for murder in the
first degree and six for acquittal on the
ground of insanity.

BOTH KILLED IN FUSILLADE.

Physician's Quarrel Over Calling in of a
Rival Causes Two Deaths.

Houston, Tex., (Special).—A special from
Nacogdoches says: "Dr. Tallafiero and Wiley
Wilkins shot each other to death at Michelli,
twelve miles south of here."

Tallafiero was the physician for the
Michelli mills, and Wilkins a son of the
superintendent of the same establishment.
Tallafiero became angered because another
physician was called to treat the Wilkins
family, and is alleged to have made remarks
which caused the elder Wilkins to demand
an apology. During a dispute which fol-
lowed, young Wilkins came upon the scene.
Tallafiero opened fire, which was returned
by Wiley Wilkins, and both were killed."

Two Miners Killed, Three Injured.

Monongahela, Pa., (Special).—In a terrific
gas explosion at the Ellsworth mines, at
Ellsworth, twelve miles west of this place,
two men were killed and three injured. The
cause of the explosion is a mystery.

BLOODY IN ST. LOUIS.

SHERIFF'S POSSE KILLS 4 STRIKERS
AND WOUNDS 5.

MANY FIGHTS OCCURRED.

The Most Serious Trouble Took Place
Near Sheriff's Headquarters—Street-Car
en Paraded, Carrying Cards Bearing
the Words "Union or Nothing; Liberty
or Death!"

St. Louis, (Special).—Sunday was one of
the most eventful and bloody since the great
strike on the St. Louis transit lines began,
more than a month ago.

There were numerous encounters between
strikers and the constituted authorities, re-
sulting in three deaths and the wounding of
four or more persons, mostly strikers. One
of the latter will die.

The most serious trouble broke out be-
tween 6 and 7 o'clock in front of the six-
story building on Washington avenue, be-
tween Broadway and Sixth street, occupied
by the sheriff's posse as barracks and head-
quarters. Several hundred striking street
car men had gone to East St. Louis earlier
in the day to attend a picnic given for their
benefit at Wolff's Grove. Toward evening
they began returning home. A crowd com-
posed of nearly 150 street car men in uniform
and headed by a drum corps came west on
Washington avenue. In their caps some of
them had cards bearing these words:

Union or nothing; liberty or death.

The men were marching along the side-
walk on the south side of Washington ave-
nue, opposite the barracks. They were in a
jocular mood, and as near as can be learned
had no intention of making any trouble.

Just as they were passing the barracks a
car of Park avenue division was going west.
A number of men broke from the line and
rushed for the car with the intention, it is
said, of boarding it and taking a ride. An-
other statement was made that it was the
intention of the strikers to assault the motor-
man and conductor, whose car was without
the usual police guard.

The trouble soon started. A brick was
thrown through the car window and a shot
was fired by somebody unknown.

At the first intimation of trouble mem-
bers of the sheriff's posse swarmed from the
building and surrounded the crowd of strik-
ers about the car, calling upon them to dis-
perse. Other shots were fired, and then
some of the deputies turned loose their re-
peating guns loaded with buckshot. As far as
can be learned only four of the men in the
strikers' ranks were hit. Not a deputy was
even wounded.

Under the command of Colonel Cavender,
the deputies arrested 20 of the strikers and
took them to the barracks, where they were
searched. Three revolvers and a number of
pocket knives were secured, and the prison-
ers were taken to the Four Courts, where
they were locked up pending an investi-
gation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrangements were completed for trans-
porting 1,483 Cuban school teachers to Har-
vard University for a summer course.

The President issued a commission to
Lieutenant General Miles and Major General
Corbin.

Both houses of Congress adjourned for the
session, the House having surrendered to the
Senate on the naval survey provision of
the Naval Appropriation bill, which was the
only big bill still to be disposed of. There
was singing in the House and a lovefest in
the Senate.

Orders were issued for the first squadron
of the Sixth Cavalry to proceed to San
Francisco for transportation to the Philip-
pines.

Captain Peter C. Deming, convicted of
embezzlement, was sentenced to dismissal
and a term in the penitentiary.

It was stated that Chairman Hanna will
succeed himself as chairman of the Republi-
can National Committee.

Senator Francisco Vasquez, the new minis-
ter from San Domingo, presented his cre-
dentials to President McKinley.

MRS. DEWEY'S LOST DIAMONDS.

Picked Up in the Gutter by a Little Col-
ored Boy—Valued at \$8,000.

Detroit, Mich., (Special).—While walking
from the Fellewcraft Club to her carriage
Mrs. Dewey lost a star pendant set with six-
ty diamonds, and valued at \$8,000. It was
picked up from the gutter by a little colored
boy, who thought he had found a buckie.
Before taking it home with him the lad
showed the jewel to some bystanders, and in
this way the detectives, when they were
notified of the loss traced the valuable or-
nament and recovered it. Mrs. Dewey was
delighted when the officers returned the
jewel to her.

THREE KILLED IN MINE.

Explosion Imprisons 200 Others, Who
Are Rescued.

Glouster, Ohio, (Special).—Two hundred
miners were imprisoned by an explosion of
gas in a coal mine here.

It was thought at first that the loss of life
would be very large, but the work of the
rescuers was carried on so energetically that
all were rescued and saved except three.

Evan Joseph, John McClelland and Aaron
Swanson were killed and their bodies have
not been recovered.

I BEAT "M" ALL. . . .

My Secret Process of treating garments whereby injury
to fabrics is unknown has got them all guessing.

Having thoroughly learned my trade with the late Anton
Fischer, I lay claim to being an

...EXPERT IN DRY CLEANING...

Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments of every description
CLEANED and DYED on short notice.

PHILIP LEDERER, 1203 H STREET, N. E.
Send Postal or Telephone 1519-4.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE THE PAINT MAN?

We will make you one with a full line of

Paints, Oils, Glass, Stains and Varnishes.

Make your home attractive. Enamel your chairs, bed-steads
and tables. Prepared paints will help if they are the
right kind (LUCAS'), the kind we keep.

GEO. N. HOLLAND,
15th and H STREETS N. E.

IRON & STEEL INTERESTS.

The Manufacturers' Record of this week
will publish an extensive interview with
Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, one of the world's
most noted iron masters, reviewing the
progress of the iron and steel interests and
pointing out the rapid increase in the con-
sumption of iron throughout the world.
After pointing out that the world is prac-
tically re-built about every thirty or thirty-
five years and illustrating it by the fact that
thirty-five years ago his firm furnished the
iron work for the first iron fire-proof office
building erected in New York, and that to-
day that building is being demolished to be
replaced by another iron building more in
keeping with the advances of recent years.
Mr. Hewitt says:

"The consumption of iron has increased
more rapidly than anyone ever predicted.
Nearly fifty years ago, or in 1856, in an ad-
dress before the American Geographical So-
ciety, I indicated that judging by the past it
would be conservative to estimate the pro-
duction of pig iron in the world for 1895 at
28,000,000 tons and in 1915 at 48,000,000. On
this basis the output of 1899 should have
been about 35,000,000 tons, but as a matter
of fact it was about 40,000,000 tons. In 1890
Mr. Edward Atkinson, without knowing of
my prediction made in 1856, in an elaborate
article written by him for the Manufacturers'
Record, estimated that we could safely
count on the world's consumptive demands
requiring 40,000,000 tons by 1900. His esti-
mate, like mine, seemed to many to be too
high, but last year the world consumed over
10,000,000 tons, and yet the demand was
greater than the supply.

"These facts, which are familiar to think-
ing people, indicate the wonderful strides
which the whole world has been making in
the consumption of iron. But iron and steel
are now going into so many new uses that
we may more reasonably look for an accel-
erating rate of growth as compared with
population than for any decrease. Steel-mak-
ing, an industry of only a few years, in-
fact, an infant industry, is already consum-
ing about 400,000 to 500,000 tons of steel a
year. These cars, carrying 100,000 pounds
of freight instead of the 40,000 or 50,000
pounds carried by wooden cars, are requir-
ing heavier locomotives, heavier rails,
heavier and stronger bridges, and so their
introduction almost forces the gradual re-
building of many of our railroads. Large
office buildings, even costly private dwell-
ings, are now almost exclusively framed of
iron. The whole world is busy in building
ships for war as well as for commerce; every
town must needs have its water-works and
sewerage systems; electric railways are no
longer confined to cities, but are spreading
out into suburban districts and connecting
smaller municipalities. The appetite for
iron and steel seems almost insatiable.

"In this new era in the world's iron trade
we have entered upon a period of perma-
nently higher prices. I do not mean that we
shall not have periods of activity and of
depression as in the past, but we shall prob-
ably never again get down into such depths
as we had a few years ago. The increasing
consumption of iron and steel, the increas-
ing cost of production in Europe and the
centralization of these industries in strong
hands instead of being in weak ones will
keep the business on a basis of steady and
reasonably profitable operation."

FIELD OF LABOR.

South Africa has 70,000 miners.
Toledo hasn't an idle elgarmaker.
A Moscow hospital employs 900 nurses.
Switzerland has sixty macaroni factories.
Cuba's postal service employs 750 people.
Vienna's municipal railway is in operation.



Wall Papers and Painting.

First-class work at bottom prices.
It will cost you nothing to get my
estimate and see samples of my
work and papers. Wall Papers 10
per cent. above cost.

RICHARD S. RYNEX,
650 H Street, N. E.

Roses, Hardy Shrubs, Vines, &c. For Spring and Summer Planting

Plants that Grow, Bloom and give gen-
eral satisfaction will be found in the fol-
lowing list.

A large assortment of hardy, constant-
blooming roses, one and two years old, also,
Abutilons, Heliotropes,
Ampelopsis, Hydrangeas,
Asters, Jasmine,
Bogonias, Lophospermum,
Clematis, Lemon Verbena,
Cannas, Moon Vines,
Chrysanthemums, Petunias,
Cupheas, Plumbago,
Daisies, Pinks,
Daulais, Rubber Plants,
English Iris, Salvia,
Feverfew, Snapdragon,
Loraea, Spiraea,
Gecranthus, Vines, &c.

A Variety of choice Cut Flowers al-
ways on hand. Floral Designs furnished
on short notice.

Robert Bowdler,
1723 Florida Ave., N. E.,
Stand, 469 Centre Market.